

EXPORT OF REFINED GLYCERINE

300. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of refined glycerine exported annually at present; and

(b) what was the foreign exchange earned by the export of refined glycerine in 1955-56?

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES (SAR-DAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 2,709 tons were exported during 1955-56.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned in 1955-56 was Rs. 53,94,763.

NOTE The figures given above are inclusive of crude glycerine as no separate statistics are maintained for refined glycerine.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO MYSORE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND N. E. S. BLOCKS

301. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for PLANNING be pleased to state the extent of Central assistance so far given for the construction and maintenance of (i) *Kutch*; (ii) *Pukka*; and (iii) metalled roads in Community Project Areas and National Extension Service Blocks in Mysore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA) : The total financial assistance given to Mysore on account of the Central share of expenditure on the Community Projects and N.E.S. Programme, up to 31st March, 1956, amounted to Rs. 63-44 lakhs, as detailed below :

	Grant	Loan
(Rs. lakhs) (Rs. lakhs)		
Community Projects	17-82*	88-25*
National Extension Service	19 21	8-09
TOTAL.	37-10	26-24

* Inclusive of the value of the equipments

As Central payments are based on the overall expenditure incurred on the programme, a break-up of the above figures in respect of the individual items is not available. Expenditure on maintenance is, however, the sole responsibility of the State Governments.

EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS TO ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA

302. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the articles that were exported from India to Bolivia in 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) whether there is a ban on the imports of Indian handicrafts into Argentina and Bolivia?

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES (SAR-DAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix XIV, Annexure No. 98.]

(b) Imports of handicrafts are not permitted into Argentina. In the case of Bolivia also imports of handicrafts are ordinarily not permitted, but exporters are allowed to retain 1 per cent, of their foreign exchange earnings to import of goods of their choice including handicrafts.

FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER

303. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 285 in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th December 1955 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the proposal to set up plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber in India;

(b) if so, where and when will such plants be set up;

(c) what are the details of the main raw materials, production capacity, and the main important items to be produced from such synthetic rubber from these plants;

(d) how much capital is going to be invested in these plants and by whom; and

(e) when they are expected to go into production ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI M. M. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise. A team of foreign experts is now touring round the country to assess the availability of raw materials and the economics of production of synthetic rubber.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR PHARMACEUTICALS AND DRUGS FOR 1955-56

THE MINISTER FOR CONSUMER INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Pharmaceuticals and Drugs for the year 1955-56. [Placed in Library. *See*, No. S-309-56.]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1955

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (2) of article 338 of the Constitution, a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1955 (Parts I and II). [Placed in Library. *See* No. S-375[56.]

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is for the time being the last of the Bills with which Parliament has to deal so far as reorganisation of the States is concerned. The House has already passed the States Reorganisation Bill and also the West Bengal-Bihar (Transfer of Territories) Bill. Certain amendments were made and certain provisions were included in these two Bills in so far as they bore on articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution. As the House is aware those provisions which are consequential or incidental could be included in those two Acts but there were some

provisions which had to be provided for in the Constitution itself. Such provisions have been included in this Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill. Now, advantage is also taken to incorporate certain other changes or amendments in the Constitution because it was considered that they too would have a very great bearing on the administration not only in the reconstituted States but in other States as well. And therefore we are now dealing with the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill as it has been passed by the Lok Sabha. Certain changes were effected therein after this matter had been considered by the Joint Select Committee and now I shall very briefly point out to this House the broad features of the Bill as it has emerged from the Lok Sabha. So far as representation in the House of the People in the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and also in the State Assemblies is concerned, due provision has been made. So far as Rajya Sabha is concerned, the figure has been fixed at 220, as will be found from the Bill.

So far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, therein we have got direct representation under audit franchise and five hundred have been fixed as the maximum number so far as representations from all these States are concerned. And, then, ordinarily it was considered that twenty-five ought to be the number for representation in the Lok Sabha of elected members from what are known as the territories. It was considered that the number 25 may not be necessary even if certain further political changes also were to take place. For example, the French Settlements are likely to come in; the *de jure* transfer of French territories is likely to take place very soon. And therefore, it was considered that twenty would be a fairly adequate number so far as the present territories as also other areas that are likely to come to India are concerned. In this connection, I should like to point out to this House that under the Constitution, as it was promulgated, we had a classification or category of States known as Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D also so far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were concerned. And naturally on account of this particular gradation, the rights as also the functions of the various States and the Legislatures therein have differed to a considerable extent. Now, it was considered that the time had come when this classification ought to